THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. {

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1487.

Original Poetry.

PERSEVERE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY C. N. PINK.

Young man, toiling on obscurely,
Struggling upward an ulterior rule,
With a light and honest purpose
Which the mocking crowd deride—
Fail not, but toil on, brave the current,
Face the storm, however rude;
Truth will triumph, those will conquer,
God will strike to darkness the good.

In the gi-ed and docile city calling
Mock thy efforts as the chief,
With a scoffing coldness galling
To thy proud and honest heart?
Press on! plant a citizen
With the gifted and the great,
Those who scorn thy toiling station,
They will gladly kiss thy feet.

Has the venomed breath of slander
Or thy lovely fame been blown,
From the serpent soul of envy,
That would keep the worthy down?
Persevere! with manly patience,
Trust in God the wicked can feel,
From the scene with scorn may vanish,
As the clouds from furnished steel.

For encouraging example
Note the noblest on history's page,
Those who toiled and bled for heaven,
Living purity to their age.
Names of Christian martyrs flourish
And a thousand more as bright,
Just as the carpet of a meadow
With the world's unceasing light.

Persevere! unceasing effort
Humbles the proudest on earth to be,
May existence whether copious,
Ever be a blessing to me!
Be centered toward self below
Or all of mankind to derive,
Honest industry must prosper
Where the heart is true to live.

Fulton County, New Jersey.

Original Novelet.

THE BONNET ROUGE;
A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, AUTHOR OF "PALACES AND PRISONS," "MALINA GREY," &c., &c.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the district court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by Ann S. Stephens.

CHAPTER II.

The door of a luxurious chamber in a hotel, situated in one of the most aristocratic neighborhoods of Paris, moved noiselessly upon its hinges, and a woman, scarcely less superb than that of the royal household, stood in the opening. She darted one hasty glance around the room, and her quick ear evidently detected the sound of voices in front at the receding carriage.

The Marquis was seated in a great easy chair, covered with purple velvet. His head was bent in a curious study of the same material that lay upon the Persian carpet that the jetty black-ness of curls, which they had evidently left uncared, and the sparkle of diamond buckles could alone be distinguished. His dress was that of a rich dressing-gown, of orange, lined with pale rose, and trimmed with velvet, except partly over the purple velvet vest, which was visible at the opening beight and the proportions, had cast in a careless attitude, with his left elbow resting on the delicate cushion but which was somewhat out of order, betrayed the fact that the occupant had been disturbed by a restless movement. His dress, especially laced, smiled over an ample chest, and a crystal with rose of the richest tint sat in the left hand. His face was pale, and the features were the finest lines and the glossy black hair, which was slightly sprinkled with gray, fell in heavy masses over his shoulders, exposing his noble, symmetrical neck and throat. His mouth was full and sensual, where silken lines, with a faint rose tinge deepening their glow, were confined by diamond garters.

A more imposing person could not well be imagined. A delicate and gratifying but manly taste in every feature, his clear, fresh complexion, and his bright hazel eyes, which, though they had evidently seen more than he looked, and you would have supposed that he had not yet reached his thirty. True he had not almost white, indeed, that at the powder brushed upon his hair for the purpose of adding to the effect of his dress, but, however, seemed only the more perfect for that, harmony, and gave to his whole appearance none to a noble completeness, and in its relation nothing could surpass the finish for his toilet. Not since the days of Louis XIV. had he looked within himself closed.

The Marquis held a newspaper in his hand, which he read as the man arranged his hair, the contents evidently affording him much food for reflection once he cast the journal down with an impatient gesture, and then held the man still closer to him, which, in fact, he had scarcely left, read, the subject that had angered him.

At last he dashed off up, reading the paper in his hand.

"Why this is rank treason, monsieur, worse, sir, if I were the King, this man's head should be placed at the door of his own palace. Why, in less than a month from the time the noble will print their unctuous sketches of our order in the King's own presence, and he will not dare to punish the culprits."

"My lord, the school is not yet tied, have me by adding down for one moment."

The Marquis sat down with a flushed face, and slid grumbling the journal in his hand.

The quick, Philip, and then under the carriage for Versailles, and with all convenient speed. Why, in less than an hour, the diamond button—the Queen's own designed to adorn it."

These were slightly, anger, that haughty pride which sits so well upon a man educated to command, in the old nobleman, and, perhaps, in the valet, who lost something of his habitual composure as he held the discarded garment ready for use.

It must be a terrible thing," he thought, "if that can make my lord to forget his propriety, and he looked at with an air of offended dignity he surrendered the coat to his master, who, throwing back the dressing-gown across the chair, pulled his toilet with a degree of taste that quite exasperated the poor man.

Just then the footman in livery who still remained at the door, made himself seen by the valet, and, waving her hand, with excitement across the room. He returned in a moment, and addressed the Marquis, who had apparently calmed rather over a hand suit and white enough to retain the look of contemptuous vanity with which he regarded it.

"Will a please my lord to receive any one before going out?"

"Who waits?—the waits?" questioned the Marquis.

"Mary persons, my lord, so Paul reports, but one in particular, whom he thinks it might be your pleasure to see."

"Low! of lady?" was the hurried question.

"No lord, my Lord Marquis, but a girl of the city, some artisan's daughter, clad in gossamer beautify worth a sonde, but so beautiful, a beauty that I have often heard your lordship admire."

"Bah! man, my lordship can admire no beauty that springs from the rabble!"

A faint smile curved around the man's mouth, as finish the Marquis did not observe it, for he was busy with his ruffles again.

"And what business may this beauty have with me?" he muttered.

The question was not addressed to him, but the valet answered it.

"It is something about an ornament—some jewel that your lordship has ordered of her father, as Paul says. She has been hanging about the court and architecture almost since day break. Paul says that she has been standing for hours in a corner of the outer hall, begging with tears in her eyes for some one to bring her message."

"Poor thing!" muttered the Marquis, taking his diamond and snuff-box from the perfumed case, and then he arranged the cuffs of his delicate hands, "Poor thing!"

"Paul seems to pity her greatly, my lord."

"How dare Paul presume to pity a beautiful woman?" exclaimed the old noble, relaxing his snuff, and closing the box angrily. "The impertinent rascal must be sent away."

"From the poverty of her looks, she ought not to feel herself above the brigade of any one who has the honor to serve the Marquis De Maury," answered the valet, veiling his impudent flattery with a profound bow and a look on the deepest humility.

"I will see this girl—show her up!" said the Marquis, really waving the man away.

"Here, my lord!"

The Marquis glanced around upon the bed which he had just left, where drifts of snowy linen, costume flannel, and the valet, relating his portmanteau confusion. On the table littered with a watch, pistols, powder, ball, and perfumes; on the dressing-gown, falling over the chair, and half on the carpet; a cloud of amber, broken up by a rippling line of violet, and on all the interior room clearing that filled the apartment.

"Now—the maid—the valet—where I give my little suppers. Order the carriage an hour later."

The man disappeared, with that soft, gliding motion peculiar to the servants of the old noble families. Then the Marquis drew close to a mirror among between to gilded pedestals near the dressing-table, and after looking at the door, and all the carpet,

Mount Sion, with holy songs and rejoicings, the return of Easter?

The Templars are again in Jerusalem. The Christians stand as victors in the Holy City. Have, ye nations of Europe, now, to descendants of those who shed their blood to recover from the infidel the scene of our Lord's earthly pilgrimage, now is the time to give aid to the soldiers of the Cross, and Palestine is yours forever!

How did this marvelous change come about? and how is it that the followers of Mohammed have been driven back?

Strange is the destiny at every nation; but it would seem that the designs and revelations of the Eastern countries are far more rapid than those of the West. Mahomet was enacted in a few years; and dynasties rose and perish with a rapidity unknown in other climates. Twelve years since, Ketmee marched from conquest to conquest. Eight years since, the last of their possessions in Syria was wrested from the hands of the Christians; and yet now the Templars stand triumphant in the midst of Jerusalem, and give glory to God on Mount Sion. But a new race has descended from the mountains, to drive back the flood of Egyptian conquest. A new people has appeared in the great arena of Eastern warfare; and for a moment—for a brief moment, indeed—the struggles fate of Asia hangs in the balance. Shall that whole vast continent become Christian? Shall the followers of the false prophet of Mecca be expelled by the sword at so fierce, so active, so conquering a tribe as themselves? There is a change at such a crisis.

Where are the promises of Christendom now? Where are the bishops, the missionaries, the zealous servants of the Lord? They slumber. The tongue of St. Bernard is silent in the grave. The voice of Fulke is heard no more. Popes, and kings, and priests are now at variance—wars and mundane interests. There is little faith, less zeal, no enthusiasm; and the hour is past.

Somewhat less than a hundred years before the time of which I speak, the famous Zingis-Khan went forth from the heights of Asia to conquer the nations of the plain. China fell the edge of his sword; and with seven hundred thousand men, Mogols and Tartars, he descended from his hills, and swept the whole country from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian. The banks of the Indus owned his sway; and the Euphrates saw him pass by like a tempest. His son and grandson followed the glory of their ancestor; and it was reserved for Houlagou-Khan, one of the many grandchildren, to extinguish the caliphs of Bagdad, by the death of Mostasem, the last of the Abbasides. Asia Minor had been invaded. Aleppo and Damascus were pillaged; and though the Egyptian Mamelukes, under the brave Bibars, repulsed the Tartars in 1260, they found in the system of Mogul conquest across the Euphrates, Bagdad, Iran, and the whole of Persia remained in the power of the adopted warriors.

Simple idolaters themselves, the Tartars, or Mogols, if it be necessary to make a difference, showed themselves far more favorable to a reliance on the doctrines of Christianity than to receive the tenets of Mohammed. They formed into close and almost constant alliance with the Christian kings of Armenia, and treated them more as friends than as conquered tributaries. Constantly menacing the Syrian territories of the Sultans of Egypt, they watched, though they did not protect, the subjugation of the Christians of Palestine; and it was under one of the generals of these monarchs that the Templars once more entered into the city of Jerusalem.

Hetoun, King of Armenia, had a daughter of the most exquisite beauty and of the highest virtue and accomplishments. She was promised to Persia, Caran-Khan, the friend and ally of the Armenian sovereign, demanded her in marriage. The princess was a Christian, the Persian Emperor an idolater; and polygamy was not forbidden, either by religion or custom, to a Mogul prince. From five to seven hundred wives and concubines was a moderate establishment with the descendants of Zingis; and the princess might fear, in the multitude of her rivals, to become but a small portion of influence with her imperial lover. Nevertheless, she became his wife; not only was his almost undivided affection, but obtained great authority in his counsels, and by her moderation and wisdom, as well as by her extreme beauty, maintained the influence she had justly acquired. The fine exercise of her own virtues was permitted to her; a Christian temple was erected for her worship; and the three clans or tribes of the hords of alliance between her husband and her father-Christmas. Such was the state of affairs in Baghdad when Caran-Khan, seeing the enormous progress of the Moslem in Syria, and judging that a struggle must come between himself and the Sultan of Egypt, determined to strike the first blow, and to save the Englanders with an overwhelming force.

The fate of the Templars had in the meantime been hard. The first reception by the King of Cyprus of the little band expelled from Syria had been kind and hospitable; but the numbers, both of the red-cross knights and the Knights of St. John, which soon flocked to the island, alarmed the monarch; and, before Gaudini's death, a system of petty annoyances and sometimes bad treasure which the Templars resisted in vain. The great proselytizers of the order, at Limassol, Nicosia, and Gastria, with several other buildings, already belonged to the Knights of the Temple; but the King of Cyprus forbade any further establishments, and endeavored to impose a capitation tax upon the order, in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Cyprus. The soldiers of the Temple pleaded exemption under many decrees from Rome; but the decision of four of Lusignan seemed to have little reverence for the papal mandates; and the dispute between the king and the order were coming high, almost to open war, when the bread and inglorious career of Gaudini terminated.

James de Molay was a man of very different character, firm but moderate, full of religious zeal without fanaticism, devout, strict, and disinterested. He was in England on great precept when his elevation to the head of the order was announced to him; and, after framing some wise regulations for the government of the knights in this country, he crossed the sea to France, actuated as guardian to the son of his friend, and then hastened to join his brethren in Cyprus. He found the dissensions between the Templars and the sovereign of the island at its height; and the zeal, efforts of Hetoun to reconcile the Templars to him only rendered the dispute more violent. An opportunity soon presented itself, however, of quelling the island with dignity and propriety; and James de Molay seized it at once.

The proprietors of Caran-Khan for the greatest enterprise of his whole reign were now complete. His first step was to demand the Mameluke from Syria. He demanded the co-operation of Georgia and Armenia. He negotiated even with the pope, and with the Christian princes of Europe; and he agreed that Palestine, if recovered from the Sultan of Egypt, should redound in possession of the Christians. Georgia and Armenia cordially answered to his call; and the new European Christians who joined him were the Knights of the military orders. James de Molay did not hesitate—but, gathering round him all the force of the Templars he could be spared from the preceptories, he set sail early in the year 1300, once more to plant the standard of the cross on the shores of Syria.

A large Tartar, Mogul, and Armenian force had already entered the territories over which the sultan claimed dominion, and had encamped among the ruins of Antioch. The distance from Cyprus was but small, and the galleys of the Temple reached Botticah in safety. There, for the first time after many years, those to the ancient Seleucia, with its sepulchral rocks, and under the towering heights of Mount Aaron, with the mausoleum of the Princess Anne at hand, and within a short march of that city whence Paul and Barnabas were sent forth to preach the Gospel among the sons of the Gentiles, the great standard of the cross was raised once more over the soldiers of the Temple. Under the shadow of the Beaucourt they marched over to join the host of the Great Khan-Khan; and a division, consisting of thirty thousand men, having been placed under the command of James de Molay, the combined forces of Mogols, Armenians, and Templars commenced their march toward Damascus.

The tairee of Egypt, however, were not asleep. Lesser wars among themselves, and the revolt in the Palestine, Damascus added her multitude—and to Hems, on the high road between Aleppo and Damascus, the sultan's army had engaged. It amounted as of on that action expended the late of Anna, and produce the command of the Christian or Mohammedan faith on the land; and the troops on either side were with temperance and zeal. But the forces of Islam were totally defeated; and the victorious Mogols, with their Christian allies, pressed and slaughtered them, but could not conquer the carnage.

Aleppo, it would seem, had already surrendered. Damascus fell an easy prey to the conquerors. The Mussulmans abandoned the towns on the road to Jerusalem, and the Holy City itself was left nearly undefended. The Templars marched in and took possession of Mount Sion, and it was now that they commenced the fatal error of Easter in Jerusalem.

Our more effort was made by Caran to cause the European Christians to unite the invasion of portunity, and had it been successful, what might have been the result! All were dull to the call, however; and though Pope Boniface, in his letters, lauds the pagan protector of Christianity, he exerted himself but little to second the efforts of the Tartar.

In the mean time, disorders broke out in Iran, and Caran was obliged to withdraw, in order to restore tranquillity in his own dominions. He left, however, a considerable force under the command of the grand master, who, pursuing his successful career, took the Mamelukes back to Gaza, and forced them even, it is said, to take refuge in the Desert.

Two causes a period of doubt and darkness. Caran-Khan treated, it would appear, to retain Molay's conquests; and Hetoun, who betrayed his cause. The Mussulmans of Syria rose in defiance of their religion; and, finding support in Francis, the Sultan of Egypt, De Molay was forced to retreat. The struggle, however, was speedily renewed; but the illness of Caran, his death in 1305, and the decline of the Mogol power, deprived the Christians of their last hope of recovering the Holy Land.

After all had been lost which the brief campaign of 1299, had obtained, a party of the Templars returned to Cyprus, while in the neighborhood of Tortosa, where they were speedily attacked by an overwhelming force, and the greater part of them were put to death or sent in chains to Egypt. Some of them escaped, however, or were ransomed, and gathering round their leader was James de Molay, who was reserved for a fair trial and a more honorable death by the sword of the sultan."

CHAPTER III.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLARS.

There is a tyranny in the history of the Templars for several years. The order was still numerous in England, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy; but we know little of its proceedings, from a short time before the death of 1306, Gaudini, to the first great commencement of the infamous persecution of the order in the year 1307. The Templars of Cyprus had been forced to re-establish in Cyprus; and there was the chief treasury of the order, under the care of the Baillie of Molay, the preceptor and commander of any evil not meditated against a body of men who had rendered themselves by their wealth and the despicable and detestable crimes committed.—

Of the latter, numerous events had taken place which might have shown this brave, dignified, and amiable man the blow that menaced the order, at first with Italian cunning under French influence. To settle the long-pending election, he proposed that the choice should be left to twenty-three persons, three-and-twenty, one of whom should be an Italian, the French party should select one of the three, and that both should then unite for his choice. The suggestion was accepted; a Pegasus of the two kingdoms were sent off bearing intelligence from the Bishop of Ostia to the King of France.

Clippings.

Hi! to what tid the stubborn wi...
And gentle with what the plough;
Who bend mountain to the valley,
With burning cheek and brow;
To deep the ocean for the wealth
From olden time hid now.
But when ye had to hold in hand,
And when to fight, with weapon
Remember it is border-land;
To have and to hold upon.

A stranger coming to Boston, not a way from the cradle of liberty, asked for the nearest road to it?" The wag replied, "The best road to it is the nearest to you." "No," said the traveller, "which is the shortest way I can get?" "Sposi down upon your carriage front," said the wag, "and ride all night, and you can get there!" The small man knew on.—*American Paper.*

"Fashion," says Hazlitt, "is gradually running away from vulgarity, instead of keeping pace with it. Philip the Fair. This was a great crime in the eyes of the French King; but the Templars were not to be punished for a cowardly weakness.

Philip was a man, cold, calculating, unrelenting, but determined and unattentive to a high degree. He mounted the French throne when only twenty years of age, and very soon showed the qualities which he afterward displayed there between Charlemagne and Louis-le-Debonnaire, Count of Flanders, and his young daughter, in the year 1297, left a whole open his dominions, and the Flemish people, with one accord, rose in defence of their liberties. In the battle of the unhappy princess, from grief, roused the indignation of Europe, and produced a war between France and Flanders, which, of course, terminated in the subjugation of the latter country. By a double marriage, Philip confirmed to intact England from the interests of the Count of Flanders, and by the power of treachery, obtained possession of the count, his two sons, and forty Flemish nobles, whom he imprisoned. Finally, the people of France, and filled it with blood and tears, whose wretched and deluded conquest to be to them the source of all wealth. A revolt and a massacre which made even Philip the Fair tremble, and, fearing to quit his capital, where symptoms of dissatisfaction were exceedingly strong, and his impatient disposition would not allow him to remain in the palace of the Flemings. The scene of France, the absence of his nobility, supported by a large body of artillery, and composing nearly his three thousand men-at-arms, he marched to the field, led by the peasantry and citizens of Flanders.—A terrible slaughter took place; and less than a month after the battle of Courtray, the battle of Mons-en-Puelle, attended the destruction of the cavalry at Courtray, and was for the event the second battle of the battle of the Spurs.

Disgusted at the state in the heart of the King of France; but he was prevented from gratifying it, for the time, by the consequences of other crimes. The people of France were suffering under extortions at the Flemings. Ten spar tax upon the necessaries of life, and the total debasement of the coin had reached to such an extent, that, while a piece of gold was worth two, the worth one-seventh part of its nominal value. The king and his ministers feared the unhappy subjects, and the consequences which must arise from the royal mantle at the same time at which a portion of the people of Paris, on the 10th of the month of the people that the Templars were charged to Philip the Fair Moneymarket.

Oppressive, borne impatiently and long, at length the people of Paris rose in arms. Their fury, in many houses; and in the capital, the people rose against the king and his ministers, pillaged the houses of their oppressors, and menaced the safety of the royal family. Philip, in the first alarm, fled to the Temple. The people followed him to the order, devoted the Temple Hotel, transferred to Louvre Philip into surrender. For two days no provisions were suffered to enter; and the enthusiasm of fury died away; tranquillity was restored, and the people returned to the state which seemed to menace him.

The Templars had long enjoyed the largest real estate in that country by any of the creditors. There were large sums deposited there, of which there were large sums deposited there, of which there were large sums deposited there, of which there

United States SATURDAY POST.

Philadelphia:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850.

THE MOSQUITO KING.

Colodee, the English Free Trade Leader, in a recent speech, gave the following description of the illustrious King of Mosquito. He said:—

"This King of Mosquito rules over eight or ten thousand mad tasked savages, and he is as barbarous as any of the race. A gentleman told me the King of Mosquito had sent me a great many compliments. I asked, 'what is that?' He said the English find he is very fond of receiving 'fine gents' from their feet. (Much laughter.) These 'whaggers' are what get every thing out of Nature—and, in more polite words, we might say His Majesty is a great connoisseur in the article of beer. This Mosquito country is on the centre of the continent of America, not at the boundary of Mexico, by the United States. (!) Now, what is coming on? The Republic of Nicaragua is getting land to some of the citizens of the United States for the purpose of constructing a canal, and then the English Government came forward and said, 'you must ask the King of Mosquito, and we are under our protection.' (Loud laughter.) Stop, it said, says—'We do not recognize this King; the land belongs to the Republic of Nicaragua, and we will protect our citizens in establishing their rights.' (Loud cheers.) Now if you are awakening yourselves by these protracted cares, and unanimity are constantly increasing your exertions, and having discreet foresight upon you? The position of Mr. Colodee's speech is discovered by cries of 'Hear, hear,' and loud applause."

Mr. Colodee also said, that "The United States would soon have arrived at such a height of power, as, with a population, revenue, and resources, that he sincerely hoped the world not be so arrogant as might be the case with such perfect impunity, to say European State. Heaven that that should pass a quarrel with the United, look at Venice, or be unconcerned to the British authority? Mr. Colodee hoped the time that America will have a glass to power, and he trusted she would not use it as a gauge."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The article of the Constitutel Journal of France, whereby the tax on portable liquors was abolished, has not only been rescinded, but the article, by a majority, is now in force as the full operation.

All the endeavours of the French commission to induce the Pope to return to Rome have proved unfortunate.

The notes issued by Kossuth have at length been discovered by the Austrian Government, and the holders will have to lose their money by them. This decision must create extensive misery.

The Hungarian leader seem determined to be sent to Asia. Many friends in England are very respectively informed about their intentions.

The papers from Copenhagen contradict the late reports of a prolongation of the armistice between Denmark and Germany.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope is to the 1st of October, and it is of a most satisfactory nature following in the Anti-Convict party.

The Duke of Aumale has at last accepted his office as Regent of Germany. The event took place on Thursday, the 10th of December.

The Duke of Bordeaux is not to be allowed to return to France, but is to remain in Austria. Besides, on the 10th, the important question of the compulsory education of the people will be put against 50. Two Catholic priests were among the minority.

A Madrid letter—The Parole News, of the 19th of November, has a long article on the discussion of gold bearing quartz, a report upon which to the Royal Academy of Mines has just to be made by Thomas Butler King. The discovery of gold in the quartz in question is said to be made in the gold region. Mr. Wright, the member to Congress from Georgia, has also written upon the Spanish of the House of Representatives.

The Governor of the California Legislature was to commence on the 15th of December. Important questions are to be brought before the Legislature of Government in matters. The United States Senators were to be chosen within ten days after the meeting, and the Governor's Message to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of 30 Senators and 71 members of Assembly.

The commerce of San Francisco, as evidence by the remarks from the Alta California, is very important. During the month of November the vessels departures from that port, two of which only were for Atlantic ports. The steamboats of the Pacific, reaching to Australia, India and China, is already considerable, and to the principles of Western America.

The report of the Secretary Regent Charity at San Francisco has been voted by his congregation at a meeting of the licensed estate a year, payable on the 25th of December.

Annual to-day persons will receive the Minerva Almanac, the Nautical, and the Magazine.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths in the city for last week is 170, of which 101 are children 6.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 17th, on motion of Mr. Bradbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by him on the 14th instant:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate all charges which have been made against individuals who have been appointed to office since the 4th of March last, with a specification of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have been removed from office, and a statement of the number of removals made since the 4th of March last.

Mr. Bradbury asked leave to modify the resolution, by adding the words "and the number of clerks in the Custom Houses and other branches of the public service."

Mr. Mangum—As I consider this resolution a departure from the practice of the Government, and a gross invasion of the constitutional power of the Executive, I shall be under the necessity, sir, to ask the yeas and nays upon the question.

The yeas and nays having been ordered and taken, the vote was 37 yeas, 15 nays, as follows—yeas as negatives.

Mr. Bradbury expressed his surprise that the resolution of simple inquiry should be met in such opposition. He had not made the call for any sinister information necessary to the action of the Senate in the discharge of its duties—a power which the President had rendered necessary to the Senate, which the Senate had a right to exercise, in the constitutional duty imposed on the President had not the constitutional power to withhold the information. He stated that the reason, and the reference, there, was that these charges had been made in the most unfounded form, often were destitute of the consideration necessary to the action of the Senate.

Mr. D. also alluded to a bill proposed during the last Congress, to restrict the exercise of the appointing power at appointments and removals, in favor of which he (Mr. B.) had voted. Mr. Messrs. Ewing, Webster, Clayton, Falconer, Clay, and others, to the same effect, and that there had been the utmost forbearance at the resolution by the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden).

Mr. Clay—If the gentleman will wait for a day or two, I will move to lay the whole subject on the table, and the bill, as the law of the land, to enter into a full discussion of the whole subject. I am willing to act understandingly in the matter. But it is very different thing from passing a resolution of inquiry, to ask the Senate to pass a censure, and affixing only the present administration.

A motion was made to lay Mr. Bradbury's resolution on the table, which was lost by the yeas and nays. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, Dickinson, Dodge, Downs, Foote, Hamlin, Hunter, Mangum, Pearce, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Webster—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Chase, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Ewing, Fessenden, Greene, Houston, Hunter, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Soulsby, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb, Wright—20.

Mr. Mangum moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, Dickinson, Dodge, of Georgia, Downs, Foote, Hamlin, Mangum, Pearce, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Webster—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Chase, Dayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Ewing, Fessenden, Greene, Houston, Hunter, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Soulsby, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb, Wright—20.

Land over—Mr. Mangum having the floor.

Mr. Dickinson submitted a series of resolutions asking for the instructions given to the Agent at the Cuban Island who was recently sent out on that party, and also the correspondence relative to the Navassa Island.

On the 18th, the Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a list of pensioners in the State.

Several memorials, adverse to the emigration of free negroes to California, were read by Mr. Seward and Mangum, were received, and laid on the table.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of 1,000 citizens of Auburn, in the State of New York, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, signed by citizens of New York, among the abolitionists of Auburn, and the prayer of the petition be moved be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The reception of the petition being objected to, the question was put, and decided in the affirmative, was refused, ayes 19, nays 24. So the petition was not received.

Mr. Dickinson submitted a resolution inquiring whether a certain paragraph in the regulations of the West Point Military Academy, or any contributions thereof, was in force, prohibiting the free exercise of the religious freedom of the cadets at that institution.

Mr. Bradbury, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce a bill proposing to the State of Texas to reduce her boundaries, cede her exterior territory to the United States, and the relinquishment of the claims of Texas on the United States, for a consideration of $15,000,000, and proceeded to state his reasons therefor. The State of Texas was too large, either for her own convenience or the equality of her position, with reference to other States, containing about 330,000 square miles, a portion of which was in the region of perpetual famine, and another in that of perpetual snow and ice. It was necessary, therefore, for her own convenience, and necessary for the United States, that her boundaries should be reduced. For years past time to have made that reduction was before her attention, and he desired to propose now what he endeavored to have done at that time.

The principle of the proposed reduction was that of the Missouri line of 36 30, which was the line of the last compromise of governmental questions. It proposed to run that line Western boundary to the line of the Rio Grande—thence eastward to Texas—and in the North to the Main South Fork of the Red River, the parallel of the 100th of 102d degree of West Longitude. These boundaries would cut off from a territory of 150,000 square miles. Texas too much for one State. The bill also proposed that when that line should be reached the territory by Texas shall contain 100,000 souls, it shall be admitted into the Union as a State. The Western boundary of this new State would cover the entire front of the Territories of California and New Mexico.

He described the valid condition of country proposed to be ceded by Texas—the country and the inhabitants—and stated that much more were of it, and the necessity of establishing there military posts, &c., to and through that country. The cost, however, referred to Texas. It was left with her right, and the United States and the country, and the United States was responsible, only by negotiation with the Indians.

Mr. Foote, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to establish the Territorial Government of California, New Mexico and Deseret, and for the purpose of enabling the people of those States the district of Jacinto into a State, to be admitted into the Union, and also proposed to explain its objects and his reasons for introducing it.

Mr. Foote, in support of introducing the measure, said he sincerely hoped the world not be so arrogant as might be the case with such perfect impunity, to say European State. Heaven that that should pass a quarrel with the United, look at Venice, or be unconcerned to the British authority? Mr. Colodee hoped the time that America will have a glass to power, and he trusted she would not use it as a gauge."

On the 17th, Mr. Iage, of Alabama, arose and said that he understood there was a communication on the table from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution calling upon him for information in relation to forming a government in California, &c.

The Senator said that there were two communications on the table, but their character had not been stated to the Senate.

Mr. Iage asked the general consent of the House that they be printed and laid on the table without being read.

After four more ineffectual attempts to elect by the majority, the Clerk announced that 102 of the Whigs had agreed to take breath.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved to postpone the election of clerkership and adjourn until next Monday, 21st inst.

A motion to adjourn, after considerable discussion and little importance, was then carried, and the House adjourned.

On the 18th, the Senate was called to order by the Vice President, and prayer was offered by Mr. Hamline.

A number of petitions were presented by Senators, and referred.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 17th, Mr. Stanchesser, (Dem., of York county, Pennsylvania, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, by a vote of 107 to 101 for Hastings, (Whig.

On the 18th, the House employed its time in voting for the important office of doorkeeper, without success.

General News.

BEAUTIES OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.—Hutzan, the Austrian butcher, has proved himself a liberal living ruler, over all Hungarian.

1st. No Hungarian shall wear his hair longer than one inch in length.

2d. No one shall wear any cravat or other neckerchief of a color, or shape, or cut.

3d. No Hungarian shall wear his shirt collar fastened down a la d'Amerique.

4th. No Hungarian shall wear a beard on his chin, or whiskers on his cheeks, or hair under his chin.

5th. No one shall wear a frontlet.

6th. No one shall wear a broad-brimmed or high hat, but only a very narrow hat-band.

No one shall wear more than one of the first offence, the penalty is flogging; for the second, death.

Irish, in Turkey Gazette.—The Examiner, published at Newry, Ireland, publishes a letter from a young woman in Dublin to her mother. The damsel says:—I would advise all the handsome girls in Castlebar to come here, as it makes an amazing difference how whether they have any money. The boys here do not look for a fortune, but another thing—they look for a wife. Here all altogether; and there is every probability that it will be married, and with greater facility than I have before. The North American says, a similar effect has been made to this city.

Horrible Execution.—During the last few months hills have passed as follows—Maine exempts a Homestead to the value of five hundred dollars; Iowa and Florida fifteen hundred dollars; Texas and Missouri, fifty acres of land, and one hundred and fifty acres of land, Kentucky, one hundred acres of land, or a lot worth two thousand dollars. Doubtless, it is said, secures a home to every family.

Rain in Paris.—A war of extermination has been commenced against the Norwegian rats in the streets of Paris. In a few days two hundred and fifty thousand were destroyed, and the number was estimated at six hundred thousand. Two grocers of townsite, who had contracted to take the skins at the rate of one hundred and fifty per thousand, are becoming alarmed, as they only anticipated getting about one hundred thousand. A London journal issues confidential the fear of them.

Legal Reform in Kentucky.—The message of Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, takes strong ground in favor of legal reform, expressly recommending an abolition of all distinctions between equitable remedies—that is, between proceedings in chancery and proceedings at law—and the establishment of one simple, uniform code of procedure for the parties at New York and Missouri. Next, the Governor says there is no very abstruse and most successful lawyers in the United States.

Slavery in the Territories.—We have a letter from Washington, that Governor Lowe, of Kentucky, has declined to communicate his views to Congress on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the reason, says, are in favor of leaving the question to be settled by the Territories themselves when they have sufficient population to form State governments, and to enact the necessary laws for regulating their own domestic affairs. We very likely and most successful lawyers in the United States.

The Jewish Religion.—The contractor for the new Capitol at Washington, has arrived at Gongress, and is making his arrangements for constructing his work. Mr. John Lloyd Stephens, the well known traveller, is engaged in the New Jersey Railroad, and is now in Washington, on the business of the Company. Mr. Stephens is also engaged in the construction of the Panama Railroad, and is now in Washington, on the business of the Company. Mr. Stephens is also engaged in the construction of the Panama Railroad, and is now in Washington, on the business of the Company.

Dickinson.—President Taylor has dismissed the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing, from office, for his connection with the Hay affair. The Speech to

Selected Poetry.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The rocky ledge rises far into the sea,
And on its outer point, some miles away,
The light-house lifts its massive form of gray,
A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day.

Even in the darkest hours it pierces the night,
Upbearing, broad unbenighted on its base,
A spacious tower, that time can not deface
Or overthrow, but crumbles in its place
In the white lip and tremor of the face.

And in the evening darkness, far have bright,
Through the deep gorges of the waves that roll
Down from the endless radiance of the light
With strength, and certainty, and power to save!

Thus I may sometimes, when my soul would leap
And perilous reef along the ocean's verge,
Throw into life a dark, gigantic shape,
Holding in lantern on the rocking surge.

Like the great Christopher it stands
Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave,
Wading for ever among the rocks and sands:
The night-wanderers become its worshipers.

And the great ships sail outward and return,
Bending and bowing o'er the billowy swells,
And ever joyful as they see it burn,
They waves dash gladly and the rocks repeat
Their song of welcome to the joyous sea.

They come forth from the darkness, and their sails
Gleam for a moment only in the blaze,
And eager faces, as the light unveils,
Gaze at the tower, and vanish while they gaze.

The mariner remembers when a child,
On his first voyage, he saw it first arise,
And when, returning from adventures wild,
He sees it rise again o'er his native home.

Steadfast, serene, immovable, the same
Year after year, through all the silent night,
Burns on for evermore that unmindful flame,
Shines on that inexhaustible light.

It sees the waves to its bosom clasp
The racks and corses, and never heeds the loss of prence,
It sees the wild winds lift it in their grasp,
And howl it up, and howl it down in scorn.

The storm-cock sees nap over it; the storm
Smites it with the scourges of the rain,
And steadily against its solid form
Press the great shoulders of the hurricane.

The sea-bird wheeling round it, with the din
Of wings and winds, and solitary cries,
Blinded and maddened by the light within,
Dashes himself against the glass, and dies.

A new Prometheus, chained upon the rock,
Still grasping in his hand the fire of Jove,
It does not hear the cry, nor heed the shock,
But lights the mariner in his hour of love.

"And sun," it says, "and sea, on mainly shore!
And with your flowing bridge the ocean span!
Be mine to guard the light from all its foes,
Be yours to bring man nearer unto man."

Selected Articles.

A LION HUNT.

"Early on the morning of the 23rd, I traversed the district of Swellendam, and I had slept in my tent near Chesmount, on a Kraaus camel, and having purchases of a capital breakfast, I eagerly interrogated my abbarcer as to what prospect of sport. He told me there was plenty of 'hog.' I gave immediate directions to get out the horses, and was soon mounted on a tarnotie Arab, that had been at the desert of as many hog as any horse in India, my chabuck aware rising my second horse with a spare spear; a rifle bringing a third, and another with my rider; these, with fourteen couples or hounds, completed the party. It was an undulating country, and interspersed over it were numberous small covers of tamarisk, &c. At this time of the year there were no signs of cultivation. We had beaten a considerable quantity of ground without success, moving only a few pigs that were too small to ride after; and my patience and good humor were rapidly evaporating, when my abbarcer pointed out the pug or track of a large boar; it appeared quite fresh, and I determined to follow it. We proceeded after it a mile, every moment in the hope of coming him; when turning the angle of a small corner, we suddenly came upon a dead bullock; almost twenty yards to the right of it was another, and out one hundred in advance was the hog we were pugging. The canine collected round it, and I heard them repeating the watch, 'hoog, hoog!'

"Enraged at being baffled at my expected sport, and my blood up, I dismounted, and my attendant showed me the lion's track. We could make out distinctly the three rents on a road as it is their habit to return at night and devour their prey. I made no doubt that they were still in the immediate neighborhood. I seized my rifle, and after considerable circumstance, and with some difficulty, I persuaded my attendant to follow them up, and, taking the lead, we tracked them into tamarisk mills or ravine, beyond which night arise and rein the bed of the river. The tamarisk resembles the cypress, and is about the height of a man's head, there is very much moss, scattered over four or five acres. After a short pause we entered, not knowing but that the next step might throw us into the lion's jaws. We, however, kept bright, and after some exertion, and then we discovered they had stolen away, for, taking down the bed of the river, the other, which by the trees appeared a very large one, had doubled back their cover, broken higher, and made up the bed of the Riviersonderend. This last I determined upon following. We soon tracked it into a small jungle on the edge of the river. I had just entered when I heard a shout, and running round a bush that intercepted my view, I saw an enormous lioness making off with tremendous bounds. I fired and missed her. I shouted to my servant to keep in sight. He put his horse to speed, and in short time returned and told me that the last beam refuge in a large yellow bank on the river side. He rode up, and I got within thirty yards. she was crouching, glaring on us as we approached. I raised my rifle and fired—she uttered a tremendous roar, and rushed out—I had wounded her in the shoulder, for as she crossed the bed of the river she went on three legs. My horse again followed, and she hastened on and presented a charming butt. He, however, found no difficulty in getting away; and the animal took her direction into a single tree, much resembling our beech, but larger, and called here a kamdoorn.

"There she stood in full view, appearing almost as large as a bullock; with her tongue out, and her sides with her tail, and roared most appallingly. I now sent back all my followers, and, cocking my rifle, steadily approached till within yards, when I gave her my fire. I struck her, I believe, in the body. When she received my shot, she lowered her head and rushed towards me, as if resolved to have my life. Suddenly, when within ten paces, turned off and again made for the bed of the river in a short distance, then, stunned by the opposite bank, and entered a high jungle.

"The natives crowded round me, and assured me she had received her death blow. I was greatly elated—thought her a certainty, shaking hands—and thought myself the lucky man in the possession of my prize. I quickly reloaded, and though the tracks of blood were visible, and the entrance, I still pursued on foot. We were entering the jungle into which we had tracked her—it was me think I could hardly see a yard before me. I walked for some time without success, at length one of the coolies exclaimed—'Baas! baas! baas, look, the yon but bear anything! There was a dead silence for a moment, and then I distinctly heard the panting of some huge beast near me. I looked eagerly in the direction, but could not see anything. By this time all the natives had decamped, leaving me all alone. I was shaken, fearful there is that time, I now caught sight of her sitting up like a dog, with her tongue out, and on full view. I fired my rifle, but my hand seems so from the excitement and extreme fatigue, I never let her off. I certain I should miss. I loosened it, and turning to my abbarcer told him to mount my horse, and I would fire from his back. I then went him brisk a trot, and he was within a few yards of the lioness, when I advanced forward a little to her left. He fired and missed, threw down the rein to me. I fired. The monkey for my pains received a severe rebuke, and